THOMAS CARLYLE ON THE SLAVE QUESTION.

A late number of Fraser's Magazine contains an article, bearing the unmistakeable impress of the Anglo-German peculiarities of Thomas Carlyle, entitled "An Occasional Discourse on the Negra Question," which would be interesting as a literary curiosity, were it not in spirit and tendency so unspeakably wicked as to excite in every right-minded reader a feeling of amazement and disgust. With a hard, brutal audacity, a blasphemous irreverence, and a sneering mockery, which would do honor to the devil of Faust, it takes issue with the moral sense of mankind and the precepts of Christianity. Having ascertained that the exports of sugar and spices from the West-Indies have diminished since Emancipation, and that the negroes, having worked, as they believed, quite long enough without wages, now refuse to work for the planters without higher pay than the latter, with the thriftless and evil habits of slavery still clinging to them, can afford to give-the author considers himself justified in denouncing Negro Emancipation as one of the shams" which he was specially sent into this world to belabor. Had he confined himself to simple abuse and caricature of the self-denying and Christian abolitionists of England-"the broad-brimmed philanthropists of Exeter Hall"there would have been small occasion for noticing his splenetic and discreditable production-Doubtless there is a cant of philanthropy—the alloy of human frailty and folly-in the most righteous reforms, which is a fair subject for the indignant sarcasm of a professed hater of shows and falsities. Whatever is hollow and hypocritical in politics, morals, or religion, comes very properly within the scope of his mockery, and we hid him God speed in plying his satirical lash upon it. Impostures and frauds of all kinds deserve nothing better than detection and exposure Let him blow them up to his heart's content, as Daniel did the image of Bel and the Dragon.

But our author, in this matter of negro slavery has undertaken to apply his explosive pitch and rosin, not to the affectation of humanity, but to humanity itself. He mocks at pity, scoffs at all who seek to lessen the amount of pain and suffering, sneers at and denies the most sacred rights, and mercilessly consigns an entire class of the children of his Heavenly Father to the doom of compulsory servitude. He vituperates the poor black man with a coarse brutality, which would do credit to a Mississippi slave-driver, or a renegade Yankee dealer in human cattle on the banks of the Potomac. His rhetoric has a flavor of the slave-pen and auction-block-vulgar, unmanly, indecent-a schoolows ourrage upon good texte and refined feeling, which at once degrades the author and insults his readers.

He assumes (for he is one of those sublimated philosophers who reject the Baconian system of induction, and depend upon intuition, without recourse to facts and figures) that the emancipated class in the West India islands are universally idle, improvident, and unfit for freedom; that God created them to be the servants and slaves of their "born lords," the white men, and designed them to grow sugar, coffee, and spices, for their masters, instead of raising pumpkins and yams for themselves; and that, if they will not do this, " the beneficent whip " should be again employed to compel them. He adopts, in speaking of the black class, the lowest slang of vulgar prejudice. "Black Quashee," sneers the gentlemanly philosopher, "black Quashee, if he will not help in bringing out the spices, will get himself made a slave again, (which state will be a little less ugly than his present one,) and with beneficent whip, since other methods avail not, will be compelled

It is difficult to treat sentiments so atrocious, and couched in such offensive language, with anything like respect. Common sense and unperverted conscience revolt instinctively against underlies all tyranny and wrong of man towards man. It is that under which "the creation groaneth and travaileth unto this day." It is as old as sin : the perpetual argument of Strength against Weakness, of Power against Right-that of the Greek philosopher, that the barbarians, being of an inferior race, were born to be slaves to the Greeks; and of the infidel Hobbes, that every man, being by nature at war with every other man, has a perpetual right to reduce him to servitude, if he has the power. It is the cardinal doctrine of what John Quincy Adams has very properly styled "the Satanic School of Philosophy "-the ethics of an old Norse sea-robber, or an Arab plunderer of caravans. It is as widely removed from the "sweet humanities" and un selfish benevolence of Christianity, as the faith and practice of the East India Thug or the New Zealand cannibal.

Our author does not, however, take us altogether by surprise. He has before given no uncertain intimations of the point towards which his philosophy was tending. In his brilliant essay upon Francia of Paraguay, for instance, we find him entering with manifest satisfaction and admiration into the details of his hero's tyranny. In his "Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell "-in half a dozen pages of savage and almost diabolical sarcasm directed against the growing humanity of the age, the "rose-pink sentimentalisms," and squeamishness which shudders at the sight of blood and infliction of pain-he prepares the way for a justification of the massacre of Drogheds. More recently, he has intimated that the extermination of the Celtic race is the best way of settling the Irish question, and that the enslavement and forcible transportation of her poor, to labor under armed task-masters in the colonies, is the only rightful and proper remedy for the political and social evils of England. In the Discourse on Negro Slavery we see this devilish philosophy in full bloom. The gods, he tells us, are with the strong. Might has a Divine right to rule-blessed are the crafty of brain and strong of hand. Weakness is crime. " Va Victis !" as Brennus said when he threw his sword into the scale. Woe to the conquered. The negro is weaker in intellect than his "born lord," the white man, and has no right to choose his own vocation. Let the latter do it for him, and, if need be, return to the "beneficent whip!" "On the side of the oppressor there is power;" let him use it without mercy, and hold flesh and blood to the grindstone with unrelenting rigor. Humanity is squeamishness; pity for the suffering, mere "rose-pink sentimentalism," maudin and pr-

manly. The gods (the old Norse gods, doubtless laugh to scorn alike the complaints of the miserable and the weak compassions and "philan-thropisms" of those who would relieve them. This is the substance of Thomas Carlyle's advice: this is the matured fruit of his philosophic husbandry-the grand result for which he has been all his life sounding "unfathomable abysses," or beating about in the thin air of Transcenden talism. Such is the substitute which he offers us for the Sermon on the Mount! He tells us that the blacks have no right to use the islands of the West Indies for growing pumpkins and garden stuffs for their own use and behoof, because, but for the wisdom and skill of the whites, these islands would have been productive only of "jungle, savagery, and swamp-malaria" The negro alone could never have improved

the islands or civilized himself; and therefore their and his "born lord," the white man, bas a right to the benefits of his own betterments of land and "two-legged cattle!" "Black Quashee? has no right to dispose of himself and his labor, because he owes his partial civilization to others! And pray how has it been with the white race, for whom our philosopher claims the divine preroga-tive of enslaving? Some twenty centuries ago, a pair of half-naked savages, daubed with paint, might have been seen roaming among the hills and woods of the northern part of the British island, subsisting on scorns and the ficeh of wild animals, with an occasional reliah of the smoked hams and pickled fingers of some unfortunate Briton caught on the wrong side of the Tweed

ning of the present century, one of their descendants in the borough of Ecolefechan rejoiced over the birth of a man child, now somewhat famous as India negro's incapacity for self-civilization? day, squatted on his naked haunches in the woods idermis in the sun, like his Pict ancestors. Where, in fact, can we look for unnided self-improvement and spontaneous internal development, to any considerable extent, on the part of any nation or people? From people to people the original God-given impulse towards civilization and perfection has been transmitted, as from Egypt to

Greece, and thence to the Roman world.

But the blacks, we are told, are indolent insensible to the duty of reising segar and coffee and spice for the whites, being mainly careful to provide for their own household, and till their Electro-Rotocov. By Alfred Smee, F. R. S. New York. own gardens, for domestic comforts and necessar ries. The exports have fallen off somewhat. And what does this prove? Only that the negro is now a consumer of products, of which, under the | who, the rule of the whip, he was a producer merely. As to indolence, under the proper stimulus of fair wages, we have reason to believe that the charge to indolence, under the proper stimulus of fair is not sustained. If unthrifty habits and lack of human mind from physical laws, and submits prudence on the part of the owners of estates. combined with the repeal of duties on foreign sugars by the British Government, have placed it out of their power to pay just and reasonable wages for labor, who can blame the blacks, if they prefer to cultivate their own garden plots, rather than raise sugar and spice for their late masters, upon terms little better than those of their old condition, the "beneficent whip" always excepted ? The despatches of the colonial Governors agree in admitting that the blacks have had great cause for complaint and dissatisfaction, owing to the delay or non-payment of their wages. Sir C. E. Gray. writing from Jamaica, says that "in a good many instances the payment of the wages they have carned has been either very irregularly made, or not at all, probably on account of the inability of employers." He says, moreover-

"The negroes appear to me to be generally as free from rebellious tendencies or turbulent feel-ings, and malicious thoughts, as any race of la-borers I ever saw or heard of. My impression is, indeed, that under a system of perfectly fair deal-ing and of real justice, they will come to be an admirable peasantry and yeomanry; able-bodied, industrious, and hard-working, frank and well-At must sindeed be admitted that indging by-

their diminished exports, and the growing complaints of the owners of estates, that the condition of the islands, in a financial point of view, is by no means favorable. An immediate cause of this, however, must be found in the unfortunate till they shall apply for admission as States. The Sugar act of 1846. The more remote, but for the most part powerful cause of the present depression, is to be traced to the vicious and unnatural system of slavery, which has been gradually but surely preparing the way for ruin, bankruptcy, and demoralization. Never yet, by a community or an individual, have the righteous laws of God been violated with impunity. Sooner or later comes the penalty which the Infinite Justice has affixed to sin. Partial and temporary evils and inconveniences have undoubtedly resulted from the emancipation of the laborers; and many years and Cass? That a paper which may be regarded must elapse before the relations of the two heretofore antagonistic classes can be perfectly adjust- of the National Whig Party, and is looked to as ed, and their interests brought into entire harmony. But that Freedom is not to be held mainly accountable for the depression of the British colonies, is obvious from the fact that Dutch Surinam, where the old system of slavery remains in its original rigor, is in an equally depressed condition. The Paramaribo Neurs en Advertentie see the paper, has pursued a vacillating course-Blad, quoted in the Jamaica Gazette, says, under at one time favoring the President's policy, at annothing but complaints. People seek and find it not noteworthy that in neither of the Whig matter in everything to picture to themselves the lot of the place in which they live as hitterer than that of any other country." "Of a large number of flourishing plantations, few remain that can now be called such. So deteriorated has property become within the last few years, that many of these estates have not been able to defray their weekly expenses." "The colony stands on the brink of a yawning abyss, into which it must inevitably plunge, unless some new and better system is speedily adopted." "It is impossible that our agriculture can any longer proceed on its old footing; our laboring force is dying away, and the social position they held must undergo a revolution.

The paper from which we have quoted, the official journal of the colony, thinks the condition of the emancipated British colonies decidedly preferable to that of Surinam, where the old slave system has continued in force, and insists that the Dutch Government must follow the example of Great Britain. The actual condition of the British colonies since emancipation is perfectly well known in Surinam; three of them, Esscquibo, Demerara, and Berbice, being its immediate neighbors, whatever evils and inconveniences have resulted from emancipation must be well understood by the Dutch slaveholders, yet we find them looking towards emancipation, as the only prospect of remedy for the greater evils of their own system. This fact is of itself a sufficient answer to the assumption of Carlyle and others, that what they call "the ruin of the colonies" has been produced by the Emancipation acts of 1833 and 1838.

We have no fears whatever of the effect of this literary monstrosity which we have been considering, upon the British colonies. Quashee, black and ignorant as he may be, will not "get himself made a slave again. The mission of the "beneficent whip" is there pretty well over; and it may now find its place in museums and cabinets of ghastly curiosities, with the racks, pillories, thumbscrews, and branding-irons, of old days What we have feared, however, is, that the advocates and defenders of slaveholding in this country might find in this "Discourse" matter of encouragement, and that our anti-Christian prejudices against the colored man might be strengthened and confirmed by its malignant vituperation and sarcasm. On this point we have sympathized with the forebodings of an eloquent writer in the London Enquirer :

"We cannot imagine a more deadly moral poi son for the American People than his last composition. Every cruel practice of social exclusion will derive from it new sharpness and venon The slaveholder, of course, will exult to find him self not apologized for, but enthusiastically cheer self not apologized for, but enthusiastically cheered, upheld, and glorified, by a writer of European celebrity. But it is not merely the slave who will feel Mr. Carlyle's hand in the torture of his flesh, the riveting of his fetters, and the denial of light to his mind. In a free black will feel him too, in the more contemptuous and abhorrent scowl of his brother man, who will easily derive farthis unfortunate essay the belief, that his linkuman feelings are of Divine ordination. It is a true work of the Devil, the fostering of a tyrannical prejudice. Far and wide over space, and long into the fature, the winged words of evil counsel will go. In the market-place, in the house, in the theatre, and in the church—by land and by sea—in all the haunts of men—their influence will be felt in a perennial growth of hate and scorn, and suffering and resentment. Amongst will be felt in a perennial growth of hate and scorn, and suffering and resentment. Amongst the sufferers will be many to whom education has given every refined susceptibility that makes contempt and exclusion bitter. Men and women, faithful and diligent, loving and worthy to be loved, and bearing, it may be, no more than an almost imperceptible trace of African descent, will continue yet longer to be banished from the social meal of the white man, and to be spurned from his presence in the house of God, because a writer of genius has lent the weight of his authority and his fame, if not of his power, to the perpetuation of a prejudice which Christianity was undermining."

A more recent production, "Latter Day Pamphlets," in which man's capability of self-govern-ment is more than doubted, democracy somewhat contemptuously specred at, and the "Model Re-public" itself stigmatised as a "nation of bores," may have a salutary effect in restraining our admiration, and in lessening our respect for the de-fender and sulogist of Slavery. The sweeping This interesting couple reared as they best could fender and culogist of Slavery. The sweeps a family of children, who, in turn, became the impartiality with which in this latter products

heads of families; and some time about the begin- he applies the principle of our "peculiar institution" to the laboring poor man, irrespective of color, recognising as his only inalienable right "the right of being set to labor" for his "born "Thomas Carlyle, a maker of books." Does it lords," will, we imagine, go far to neutralize the become such an one to rave against the West mischief of his "Discourse upon Negro Slavery." It is a sad thing to find so much intellectual power Unaided by the arts, sciences, and refinements of as Carlyle really possesses, so little under the the Romans, he might have been, at this very control of the moral sentiments. In some of his earlier writings-as, for instance, his beautiful of Ecolefechan, painting his weather-hardened ep- tribute to the Corn Law Rhymer-we thought we saw evidence of a warm and generous sympathy with the poor and the wronged-a desire to ameliorate human suffering, which would have done credit to the "philanthropisms of Exeter Hall" and the "Abolition of Pain Seciety." Latterly, however, he seems to us very much in the condition of the coal-burner the German tale, who had swapped his heart of flesh for a cobbleand stone.

Risetro-Biology is the science of the relations of Electricity to the vital functions. Mr. Smee, who, the publishers say, has acquired much celebrity abroad by his inquiries into mental science some carious results of his researches in Electro-Biology. Price 25 cents.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE. May, 1850. W. H. Dietz.

This is probably the cheapest magazine in the ountry, and it is a very good one. The number before us contains nearly sixty pages of reading matter, and several woodcuts—among them a por-trait of Richard Cobden. The gifted Alice Carey is one of the poetic contributors.

SOUTHEY'S COMMONPLACE BOOK, Parts III and IV. Edited by his son-in-law, John Wardlaw. New York: Har-per & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pa. avenue, Washington.

We do not know what there is not in this book. It is a kind of Noah's Ark, in which specimens of all things in the earth, and under the earth, and in the heavens, are thrown together. The book, of course, has neither beginning nor end; you may as well open it at one place as at another; you can hardly open anywhere without finding a good joke, a curiosity, a recipe, an illustration, a esson, or food for thought.

WHERE ARE THE INTELLIGENCER AND THE RE UBLIC ?-We have heard this question ofcen sel in a line with the offer tling the great agitation about Free Soil, is to admit California as a free State, at once, with her present boundaries and Constitution, and to let the Territories of Utah and New Mexico alone, National Intelligencer, which is understood to be always prepared to give a manly support to the Administration, sees its leading policy assailed most bitterly by friends and foes, sees the great Whig leaders, Clay and Webster, consorting with Messrs. Cass and Foote to defeat it, and thus discredit the Administration which has so earnestly insisted upon it, and yet favors the public with no expression of its views. Is it neutral between the President and his opponents? Is it for the policy of the Administration, or for that of Clay as one of the central organs, in a certain sense, a wise and safe counsellor, should have no word to say in support of the policy of the Whig Administration, on the only Question now agitating Congress and the country, is certainly remark-

The Republic, we are told, for we do not often other that of his opponents, Clay and Cass. Is papers at the seat of Government the Adminissupporter of the leading feature of its National

The President has the courage to take a certain ground and maintain it—but his friends here withhold their support! We commend the fact to the notice of the Whig Party throughout the

FALSE ASSUMPTIONS .- The correspondents of the penny papers of Batimore which circulate in the District, and are sold to members of Congress, are constantly assuming that there is a majority in Congress opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and from day to day it is reiterated that its supporters are mere factionists. Nonsense! A majority of the Senate is against the Proviso, but a majority of the House is in favor of it. The purpose of these cool assumptions is palpable. It is to dishearten the friends of Freedom, to embolden the advocates of compromise, and to intimidate that class of men, who, willing to do right, are yet always apprehensive of being caught in a mi

These correspondents wonder that the President should persist in his policy in opposition to Messrs. Clay and Webster, when it is manifest that the whole question can be easily settled according to their plan! The President, with all his inexperience in civil life, sees that there is scarcely a prospect of such a settlement-that should a Compromise bill pass the Senate, it will most probably fail in the House, whence will result disagreement between the Houses, increased excitement, and danger of the non-admission of California-that, in view of all this, the only safe plan is, to keep the measure of California's ad mission separate from everything else, and dispose of that, whatever may become of more doubtful questions-and that in this way, much of the agitation would be allayed.

RUMOR.-The New York Express, whose editor s a Whig member of the House, shows little friendship for the Whig Administration, if one may judge from its correspondence. A short time since, it contained a Washington letter assailing in the severest terms the integrity of the Cabinet ; and now we find a letter from another correspondent, dated April 24th, giving currency to the rumor that General Taylor has announced his purpose to veto any compromise bill that might be passed, mixing up California with other questions. The correspondent pretends to be troubled at this unpleasant piece of news. Forthwith the organ of the Slavery Extensionists here takes up the rumor, calls upon the Intelligences and Republic to deny it, and if they will not do so, warns them that their silence will be sufficient evidence of the truth of the report!

"Sir, there is a rumor affoat that you have been stealing chickens Do you deny it? If you refuse to answer, I shall hold you guilty!" This is a pretty fair specimen of the style of party warfare. How elevated! This rumor is of a piece with that started by a letter writer some time since, that General Taylor was about to forbid the assembling of the Nashville Conven-

The object of all such gossip, if it have any, is, to keep the public mind in a state of unhealthy excitement, to secure sympathy for the Pro-Slavery Party, and drive the Administration to an open avowal of hostility to the Wilmot Proviso.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE, of New York, has been discontinued. Its editor, Mr. Channing, gifted and most estimable man, says-"The paper is discontinued because, in brief, I m brain-sick—and it does not pay."

No one knows the wear and tear of brain and heart in an editorial warfare against fundamental social and political evils, but the man who has tried it.

Sevatous Cors .- The London correspondent of the North American says that spurious sovereigns and half sovereigns are manufactured by accomplished counterfeiters in Birmingham, in such perfection as almost to defy detection, and that many of them have been sent to the United FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 18, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era :

The Anti-Slavery Convention convened yesteray morning in the Vine Street Congregational Church, one of the most spacious and elegant ediices in the city, erected some two years since-The first hour was spent in devotional exercises, after which a temporary organization was made, Samuel Lewis of this city being called to the chair. The rest of the morning session was spent in the appointment of committees and other preninary business. In the afternoon, the regular elections were held, and Judge Stevens of ndiana hosen President of the Convention. Six Vice Presidents and four Secretaries were elected. The Committee on Resolutions, of which Doctor Brisbane is chairman, made a report, and the first resolution, taking high ground against slavery as a sin, was discussed until the adjournment.

In the evening, a discourse on the connection of the American churches with slavery was delivered by the Rev. C. B. Boynton, in his usual chaste and impressive style, to a very large audiencethe house being filled. I noticed a number of our most intelligent and influential citizens, whose views do not entirely coincide with ours, in the congregation. The discussions are proceeding this morning upon the resolutions reported by the Committee, fourteen in number, to which others will be added, embracing a variety of topics.

A good number of delegates are present, mostly from the West, embracing some of the old and steadfast friends of the cause, and several from the East. The call was sent out, it will be remembered, in November last, and signed by members of seven different religious denominations, all but two (I believe) ministers of the Gospel. The Convention is religious in its character, its action being designed to influence mainly public senti-ment within the churches. All the sessions are opened with devotional exercises, and no applauding of any kind allowed. The sessions will con-tinue through this week. When they will have losed, you may expect a further report.

We have had remarkably cold weather this

week. Yesterday morning we were visited with n snow-storm, and had a real November day. Blazing fires were comfortable at any time of the The flower-bushes in our gardens, and trees in our streets, show no signs of approaching spring; and there is good reason to fear, from what we hear from the interior, that much of the fruit for this season will be killed by the frosts.

CINCINNATI, April 25, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

The Anti-Slavery Convention adjourned on the afternoon of Saturday, the 20th, after a session of more than three days. The resolutions, addresses, and sketches of the debates, taken down at the e by a competent reporter, will be issued from the press as soon as possible, from which you can make such selections as you think proper. The resolutions were adopted with great unanimity, in a few cases only with any dissenting voices. That declaring it the duty of anti-slavery men at this time to dissolve all connection with ecclesiastical bodies, or political parties, connected in any way with slaveholding, was discussed with great spirit, but at length was adopted unanimously. A few. who could not bring themselves up to the pledge, refrained from voting at all. The Committee being religious in its design, all applause was prohibited, and there were no open displays of enthusiasm, but it was evident enough that a high and determined spirit of devotion to the cause which had brought it together pervaded the assembly. Some of the speeches were replete with powerful argument and glowing eloquence, worthy of the occasion, and just such as were needed in this day of wavering and compromise-As I predicted months since, the whole tendency of the proceedings was " progressive, not conservative." The object in view was to take some steps forward; to adopt measures more decisive and slavery. It is true, the resolutions adopted are denounced by many as "ultra," as "tending to end the church," as "not sustained by public entiment," &co, but it should be res

that Abolitionists have never sought to conform their doctrines to public opinion. Like Chris and his Apostles, and true reformers of every age, they have endeavored to form public opinio bring it up to the requirements of the perfect Law of God-not to fall in with the current, wherever it may tend. They are in advance of the age it is true, but unless there were some such persons in the cause of human rights, there would be an utter stagnation of all effort for the overthrow of ppression. The dozen years immediately preced-ng the commencement of the present anti-slavery enterprise were undisturbed by any agitation of this subject; the press and pulpit were silent, and we all know what a hopeless calm existed. The colonization project had not power to ruffle the surface, and the "sin of slaveholding" was not talked of. It is just such a calm that the Slave Power desires to proceed in quietly but surely, as it has done since the organization of our Governnent, to perfect its schemes for strengthening its sincere anti-slavery men regard as such — the present AGITATION is full of hope. And never was there a time when the necessity of making a mauly and uncompromising stand against the aggressions of the Slave Power, and of enlightening

and invigorating the anti-slavery sentiment of the country, was more imperious than just at present.

The terrible steamboat distaster sixty-five miles below our city, on Monday night last, is the topic of general remark. The Belle of the West, which left our wharf on the afternoon previous, for St. Louis, when near Warssw caught fire in the hold, and, though the boat was run to the shore, before all could make their escape, between sixty and one hundred passengers were lost, mostly women and children. There were nearly one hundred emi-grants from Pennsylvania on board with their furniture for Illinois. Many of them lost their lives, and some were seen burning to death. The officers of the "Visiter," which arrived two hours after the fire broke out, describe the sight which greeted them as most heart-rending. There were about three hundred passengers on the boat. The clerks endeavored to make a correct list of those saved and lost, but at the latest accounts had not succeeded. From passengers who have returned to this city, we learn that the number of the lost cannot be much less than one bundred. This is one of the most distressing accidents that has occurred on the Western waters for many years.

On the Ohio river, such calamities are comparatively rare. Yours, P. FROM MINNESOTA

Winter in Minnesota-Politics-Travel-Trade Progress-The Indians, &c. St. ANTHONY'S PAIAS, March 11, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era : Our Minnesota winter is near its close, and we are looking forward with pleasant anticipat the opening of spring, the commencement of nav-igation, and the arrival of a small army of Eustern friends. When I last wrote you we were be-ginning to enjoy our first sleighing. The autumn had been extremely fine, and we had no interval of rainy weather between the most charming Indian summer and winter. The roads were in excellent condition for wheel-carriages until snow fell to a depth sufficient for sleighing, which was about the middle of December. Since that time, we have had, with scarcely any interruption, the finest winter weather I ev have had from one to two feet of snow, making the best of sleighing, which still continues; though the mild weather of the last week or two has reduced it considerably. We have had very little wind during the winter, and more than twothirds of the time there has been a pleasant sun

thirds of the time there has been a pleasant sunshine by day, and at night the most brilliant star and moon light I ever beheld.

Some of our friends residing further south inquire "if the cold is less intense here than at the north pole?" That it has been colder here than in Illinois, Ohio, and central New York, I have no doubt; yet I think we suffer less from it than we should have done in either of those States. And then the atmosphere is so pure and bracing that it gives a zest to life and action altogether unknown in the latitude of wintry mists and foor.

Our weekly mail has come to us during the winter with much regularity, and though our news is from two to three weeks old when we get news is from two to three weeks old when we get it, it seems to us as new and fresh as though it had come through in a day. You may be as-saired we watch the present struggle in Congress, with as intense an interest as though we were spectators of the scenes there transpiring; and we feel humbled when we think that while other nations are struggling for freedom, ours is bend-ing itagenergies to extend the curse of human servitade.

nesota will be found on the right side of the ques-

tion of human freedom. The views of our present delegate at Washington were not known until long after his election. When he presents himself again before the people, his merits may be canvassed.
Since my last letter, I have received many

questions from private correspondents, in regard to the resources of the country; the expense, and the best routes of travel, &c. Thinking others may be interested in the same questions, I will take the liberty of answering some of them in this ommunication.

The most direct route to Minnesota, from the

East, is by way of the Michigan central railroad, and the railroad and stage route from Chicago to Galena. The railroad on this line is completed from Chicago to Elgin-forty miles; the whole distance to Galena is one hundred and The stage on this route travels night and day

f persons wish to take a little more time, and travel only during the day, they can go to Mil-waukie and take the stage from there to Galena which, I am informed, travels only in the day time, over a road quite as good, and through a country quite as pleasant. Or, if a journey by water is preferred, they can take the canal at Chicago, and go by the way of St. Louis, which will make the journey more expensive and at least a week longer. Another route for navigation will be completed during the next summer, through Green Bay and the Wisconsin river By the shortest route, the journey may be performed from Albany to St. Paul or this p within a week, and at an expense of not far from thirty-five dollars. The fare, as nearly as I can recollect it, is as follows: From Albany to Buffalo, \$10-from Buffalo to Chicago, \$10-from Chicago to Galena, \$8-and from Galena to St. Paul, \$6. The fare may be lower the coming summer, as travel in this direction increases, and ompetition is excited between the several routes Goods are transported by wagons from Chicago to Galena in great quantities. The expense of transportation between the two places is from one dollar to one dollar twenty-five cents per hundred weight. Those who come from the East can procure in Galena every kind of furniture they may need, and it costs but little to transport it by steamboat to this place; and we are hoping soon to have a good cabinet warehouse estab-lished here.

From all we can learn, there is to be a large

Territory, the coming summer. Pleasure parties, too, are expected from Cincinnati, New York, and other Eastern cities; and we are hoping that the distinguished strangers now in this country will not leave it without a visit to the Falls of St. Anthony, where they will find beautiful scenery and the most bealthful atmosphere on the continent. Father Mathew should come and visit one of the most temperate villages ever known in a new country. Miss Bremer should come and learn how many admirers and warm friends she has among the adventurous settlers in these frontier towns; and a host of our own authors and poets, now wasting their health in Come and settle where they can enjoy the fine landscapes, pure air, and bright skies of this new Territory.

Business has been lively during the winter, and

extensive preparations are made for building in the spring. I am informed that more than sixty dwellings are already contracted to be built during the summer, on lots purchased by one company; and this is but a small part of what will be done in the whole village. There is no place in the Territory, at present, attracting so much at-

tention as this. Some persons at a distance express fears lest the Indians of this country should prove troublesome neighbors. We see very little more of them than we used to in the State of New York; and their appearance is calculated to excite anything but fear. A more weak, degraded, and filthy peo-ple can hardly be found on earth. The nearest ettlement is on the river, four miles below S Paul, where there has been a missionary station for a great number of years, without accomplishing scarcely anything towards their moral eleva-tion. Their numbers are small, and they seem entirely inoffensive; no one here thinks of fearing them. At another time, I may speak of them

Yours, &c.,

PLANK ROADS .- The Legislature of Ohio at its effective than any hitherto pursued, to free the late session chartered, it is stated, fifty companies

Died at his residence in Clark county, Ohio, or the 16th of April, 1850, of congestion of the lungs, Mr. John T. Strwagt, in the 70th year of his age. He was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and emigrated to and settled on the farm upon which he died in the fall of 1803. He was one of those who thought for himself, and dared to act in accordance with his convictions of right. In him, the cause of human rights has lost a faithful and untiring friend.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1850. The stock market rather quiet. Treasury note 6's nominal at 11616; sales Pennsylvania 5's The flour market quiet; common standard brands at \$5,25; corn meal, \$2.81; rye flour, \$2.87. Prime red wheat at \$1.17, and white do. at \$1.20 a \$1.21 Corn, yellow, 58 a 60 cents. Oats, 38 a 40 cents per bushel. Mess pork at \$10.87 a \$10.94; prime io, 89. Lard in barrels, 634 cents per pound.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1850. Flour.-Common and straight State brands at \$5 1216 a \$5 25, and Southern at \$5 37 a \$5 50. Corn meal, \$2.87 a \$2.94; rye flour, \$2.94 a \$3. per barrel.

Grain-Red wheat, \$1.16; Genesee at \$1.23 \$1.35. The supply of corn is light, at 60 a 61 cents for yellow, and 58 a 59 cents for mixed. Oats are firm at 40 a 45 cents. Rye, 58 a 59 cents. Mess pork at \$10.25, and prime, \$8.50. Lard in barrels, 61% cents.

BALTIMORE, April 29, 1850. Flour.—Howard Street, \$51216, \$5.1834, and \$525; City Mills, \$525. Holders are not now disposed to sell at that price.

Grain.—Wheat, Pennsylvania white, at \$1.20 a \$1.23; prime red at \$1.21. Corn, white, at 53 a 54 cents, and yellow at 57. Oats at 40 cents.

SPEECHES FOR SALE BY BUELL & BLANCHARD.

Sixth Street, south of Pennsylvania Avenue. Speech of Mr. Seward, of New York, on Mr. Clay's Com promise Resolutions, delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 11, 1850. Price, \$1 per 100. Aiso, an edition on fine paper, and covered, 48 pages. Price, \$6 per 100 ; 12 Speech of Mr. Campbell, of Objo, on Southern Age

the Purposes of the Union, and the Comparative Effects of lavery and Freedom, with a fac-simile of the signatures the Articles of Association of the Continental Congress of 8th October, 1774. Delivered in the House of Representa tives, February 19, 1850. Price, with the fac-simile. overed, \$3 per 100; the Speech alone, \$1 per 100. Debate in the Senate on the Right of Petition, com

peeches of Mesers. Chase, Seward, and Hale. Sixteen pages. Price, \$1 per 100. Speech of Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, on the Slavery

March 4, 1850. Price, 50 cents per 100. Speech of Mr. Bissell, of Illinois, on the Admission of Ca. fornia, delivered in the House of Representatives, February 2, 1850. Price, 50 cents per 100.

Speech of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, in the House of Repreves, on Slavery in the Territories. Price, 5

ADVICE TO CLOTHING DEALERS.

Go to OAK HALL, Roston, and purchase your Clothing

The largest stock in the country is kept in this establish ent, and the prices are the most reasonable. No one car fail to get suited as to quality and cheapness

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN AND FOR-EIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti-Sia

very Society is appointed to be held this year at the Broad-way Tabernacle, New York, on Tuesday, May 7th, at three An abstract of the Annual Report will be read, and esolutions will be offered and sustained by Samuel

dlar of England, who are on a visit to the West Indies, wil e present at the Anniversary. It is intended to have a meeting for discus-

S. S. JOCELYN, WILLIAM JAY. LEWIS TAPPAN

ter Editors friendly to the cause, throughout the cou

The politics of this Territory are thought to

Democratic, and as the immigration is mostly

to Democratic, and as the immigration is mostly

from the Northern States, it is hoped that Min
of the Water Cure and Phrenological Journals.

SPEECH OF HON, L. D. CAMPBELL,

SPEECH OF HON. L. D. CAMPBELL.

64 SPEECH of Hon. L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, on Southern
Sagression, the Furposes of the Union, and the Comparative Effects of Slavery and Freedom. Belivered in the
House of Representatives, February 19, 1850.

The above Speech, in pamphlet form, 16 pages, covered,
with a fac simile of the signatures to the Articles of Association of the Continental Congress of 20th October, 1773.

(price \$3 per 101, 5 cents single, the Speech alone, \$1 per

BUELL & BLANCHARD, Printers, Weshington,
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During the session of Congress, he will give his personal attention to the prosecution of Craims before Congress and the several Departments.

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ntion. Refers to—
Messre. Cushing & Brother, Baltimore.
Hon. J. F. Halle Washington.
Dr. G. Bailey, Editor of the National Era, Washington.
Hon. T. Stevens of Pa., Washington.
May 2.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, NONTENTS OF No. 312 - Price, twelve and a half

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2. Vol. III of Southey's Life and Correspondence.—Ex-

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With Poetry and Short Articles.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains in deed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immence extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

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Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston For sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of our-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washing

From the Ecening Mirror, New York, Oct. 21, 1848.

WE are not much in the habit of taking or putting medical colors, though we had rather write about them than ones, though we had rather write about them that swallow them, any day. But this Balsam of Wind Cherry is so near one of nature's own pure preparations, and had effected such extraordinary cores under our own immediate knowledge, that we are bound in justice and truth to change it is virtues, and publish them to the world. We have neither time nor room to report the particulars of a cure it has effected for one or the compositors in the office of the Mirror; and we can only refer those afflicted with coughs and long complaints to directions and certificates.

WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Fowle:
Dank Sin: Mr. Hervey Hill, whose certificate is given below, is one of our most respectable farmers, and his wife now enjoys good health.

Very respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, M. D.

Reaufort County, North Carolina, Chocominity, near Washington, Aug 12, 1847 by the use of Dr. Wilder's Balsam of Wild Cherry, des

by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Chercy, deer that it is but an act of justice to say, that but far ite use that valuable remedy, his wife, long afflicted with what s and all others considered consumption, would have probableen, ere this, in herg avs. But all the damerous and urleasant symptoms have been removed by the use of a feature, and she now attends to her daily avocations, usual.

HERVEY HILL.

SETH W. FOWLE, Druggist, No. 138 Washingt ect, Boston, Mass., is the sole proprietor of the origi-cipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, a opties both at wholesale and retail, and of whom agenc

Always signed I. BUTTS, if genuine. 7 The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words, Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phila., blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the sig-nature of H. WIS TAR, M. D. For sale by R. S. PATTERSON, Washington, D. C., and Druggists generally, everywhere.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. In Quart Bottles.

FOR purifying the blood, and for the cure of Scrafula Functional States of the Cores, Dyspensia, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Engineers, Pingles, Bles, Mercurial Dis-ca es, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitic Consumption, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Gen-eral Debilty, 4c.

THE RECORDS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE, abounding as they do with ample testimonials to the va'ue and efficacy of different medicinal agents scarcely furnish a parallel with the results recorded from a multitude of living witnesses to the great worth of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. The remarkable cures of a great variety of diseases, effected by its timely administration, furnish conclusive evidence of this fact, and the experience of fourteen years has won for it a deserved popularity that no other preparation ever attained. Its extensive use throughout the world, and the numerous nuscicited testimonials received by the prothe numerous unsolicited testimonials received by the proprietors, stand as beacons and landmarks to the suffering and disease), holding forth the inviting language of encouragement—do not despair. Thousands and tens of thousands who suffered without hope, groaning day and night under pin and anguish, beyond the power of language to convey, have not only been relieved, but permanently cured. It has been approved by the medical faculty, introduced and extensively used in hospitals, under the watchful eye of physicians, with the happiest results. The preparation being entirely vegetable, renders its administration safe to the most enfecthed frame.

The following testimonials are selected from among the multitude of those we are daily receiving; and for further confirmation, the reader is referred to the Family Recipe and Medical Almanac, furnished gratuitously by all our agents:

Gentlemen: Words can but feebly express my feeling in conveying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health by the use of your invaluable Sar saparilla. She was afflicted with a severe outaneous disease, that covered the whole surface of the body, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the humor; the head, face, and hands, were covered with scales like those of a fish; the hair fell out in large quantities; and walking caused the most excruciating agonies as it affected the juiets more than any other part. She suffered also a long time from an affection of the liver, connected with general debility, and a prostration of the nervous system. Physicians, both in Europe and America, had exhausted the usual remedies, without effecting a cure, or scarcely silording relief; and the best metical skill was unavailing, until she happily used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pronounced sait rheum, but her whole system, internally and externally, was altogether deranged; but so complete has been the cure, after using the Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in all less than one dozen bottles, that she now enjoys better health than for years previous to taking the Sarsaparilla.

My object in making this communication is, that all who New York, July 27, 1849.

is Sarsaparilla.

My object in making this communication is, that all who are saffered as she has may know where and to whom to poly for relief, (and that not in vain,) as a complete currently.

My wife unites with me in heartfelt thanks; and believ me, gentlemen, yours, sincerely,
FERRIER NAZER, 92 Nassau st.
Messrs. A. B & D. Sands.

N. B. Fer a corroboration of these facts, apply to Mr. F IcCune, at Messes. Howen & McNamee's store, 16 Willian

City and County of New York, ss. Ferrier Nazer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the foregoing statement, to which he has subscribed his name is true and accurate, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn and subscribed, this 27th day of July, 1819, befor New Durham, N J , June 30, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: My wire suffered with a distress and bur ing in her chest for many years, and my daughter was dicted from her birth with a humor in her blood. We c sulted various physicians and tried numerous remedi without much benefit, until we heard, through Rev. Thom Davis, of the great medicinal value of Sands' Sarasparii without much cenerit, dutie we heard, through Kev. T. Davis, of the great medicinal value of Sanda' Saras. On his recommendation, my wife and daughter decitying it, and soon experienced permanent benefit daughter's skin assumed a new appearance entirely being rough, bard, and soaly, it, became smooth and hy wife's sufferings are almost gone, and its use

Pastor of the Baptist Church English Neighborhood Bardstown, Ky., July 10, 1819

I send this statement as an act of justice, believing it

Sarsaparilla, but none of them did me any good, and I gav up all hope of being cured, when a friend advised me to try Sands' Sarsaparilla. I consented, not expecting it would cure me; but a fer using twelve bottles I have the happiness of stating to you that the pain has left me. I can without any assistance, and I am gaining in strength every day, which I have no doubt is owing entirely to the use of your Sarwaparilla. I send you this voluntary certificate that the afflicted may know what medicine to use to alleviate their audicines and effect a ure.

JOHN BANVARD, Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, April 12, 1819. GENTLEMEN: I consider it a duty due the public to mown the great benefit I have received from using y

Mesers. Sands. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. ANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, or William, New York. Sold also by-Charles Stott & Co. and R. S. Patterson, Washin

Camby & Hartlett, Haltimore. P. Brown, Philadelphia George Dexter, Albany. Chs. Hisnatrest, Troy. Neth W. Fowle, Boston. E. B. Hinman, Chelinati. J. H. Wilder & Co., Louisville. May 2—colm

JOHN W. NORTH.

SPEECH OF HON, W. H. SEWARD.

SPEECH OF HON. W. H. SEWARD.

(1) CPEECH of William H. Seward, on the Admission of California. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 11, 1860.

This admirable Speech, in pamphlet form, 45 pages, heatly covered, (price \$6 per 100, 12 cents single,) is for sale by—

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C Row, New York, is permanently established at 179
Broadway, up stairs, for the accommodation of all persons
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Through thekets in first class steamers, via of Isrhmus,
cabin \$407, steerage \$200, should be secured four to six
weeks in advance.
All necessary California markets of the class of the

All necessary California ontfits of the first class, and at the towest prices including quicksilver gold separators, Cal-fornia blankets—red, blue, green and brown; California late, &c.

Information always furnished free. Address April 18-3mi ARNOLD BUFFUM

MILL FOR SALE.

MILL FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale their steam Flouring and Grist Mill, situated in the village of Oberlin, Lorain county, Ohio The railroad from Clereland to Chechmati passes within nine miles south, and a plank road will be constructed from the railroad, through this place, to the part of Black River, eleven miles north—thus farmiching good conveyance to bring wheat from the south, and transport flour to an Eastern market.

Said mill has three run of best burn milletones; a double engine, working at right angles, and is built of the best materials throughout has a good run of custom, and can grind three hundred bushels of grain in twelve hours, with three cords of wood. Cost of wood, Sr. per cord. This will be a first rate investment for a person having capital, and is now offered for sale on account of the health of one of the owners. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

April 18—co3t L. & L. HOLTSLANDER. Looking over our Prospectus for 1849, we

thought we could not do better than embody the larger portion of it, with some amendments, in the form of a New Prospectus for 1850, which we here subjoin. Those of our editorial brethren who may choose to notice it, will confer a favor that shall be reciprocated.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1850.

THE NATIONAL ERA. B. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN 6

WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING FRITE WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Liberary Newspaper.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the character and course of the Era.

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Thristianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature

four Republican Institut ons: That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency: That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in

That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under sexclusive jurisdiction of the United States : now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United

of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch-lug from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent; as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of priceless value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extin guish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies, impairs its energies, alloys its good, and threatens its eta

That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as

to place the election of a Pres'dent in the hands of the People, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the election of their United States Scuators, changing the term of office from six to four years :

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all

the local Postmaters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the hands of the Postmaster General: That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the

That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the her ted quantities to actual settlers who are landless:

ution for debt : That restrictions on commerce among the several States

and between all nations, ought to be removed : That Congress ought to make due appropriations for im provements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for State or individual enterprise.

In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for ourselves, the credit of honest motives.

Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given

spirit and policy.

We have lately completed such arrangements for the For-RION CORRESPONDENCE of the Era, as will make it at least equal in value and interest to that of any Journal in the

Ample provision has been made for its LITERARY DE Jonn G. WHITTIER will continue Corresponding Editor Dr. WILLIAM ELDER and HENRY B. STANTON, author of Modern Reforms and Reformers, and other writers of merit, will contribute Philosophical, Historical, or Critical

VING, will furnish Moral Tales and Sketches; and as to the list of Postical Containutors, nothing more need be

Having thus made ample arrangements for the General departments of the Paper, we shall devote ourselves more particularly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussions, taking care to keep our readers advised of all important reform vements and current events.

Terms - two dollars per annum, always payable as two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for fiv

extion, should be addressed to GAMALIEL BAILEY WARNINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1849 THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER. MRS. MARGARET L. BAILEY, EDITOR

The Friend of Youth will be issued on the first of every onth, in quarto form, 8 pages, on fine paper, in neat, new type, and with tasteful embellishments. Our object will be to make the paper an attractive com

anion for Youth. While we please, we shall also aim to form their tastes. In addition to agreeable Stories, Lessons on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery, Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for child we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their comprehension, about the important events of the present era. We know this is not usually done in such publications, young people, when we suppose them to feel some interest in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the schoolterest them on all great subjects connected with the well receive our earnest advocacy. Teaching our readers t sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffer ing, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of all wrong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just and pure; and, while thus inculcating the lessons of love to man, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the

We hope to succeed in adapting our paper to all ages of youth; so that while the elder brothers and sisters have a full share of our attention, the little ones shall not be for

gotten. They are our special favorites, and shall be cared for accordingly.

To secure variety of entertainment, we have engaged, as regular contributors to our columns, several well known and distinguished writers, psculiarly qualified to minister to the wants of Youth. Among them, we are at liberty to name—
T. S. Arthur and Emma D. E. N. Southworth. In short,

As this Prospectus may reach many of the former friend's as young people will be glad to see, and sorry to part with.

As this Prospectus may reach many of the former friends and patrons of the "Youth's Monthly Visiter," a paper which we established and edited for nearly three years, at Cincinnati, we cannot forbear expressing the great pleasure it will give us to reach one former intercents with them. will give us to renew our former intersourse with then some guest, are now almost grown up men and won

The terms will be fifty cents a year for a single copy; five copies for two dollars; or, every person forwarding us four names, with two dollars, shall be entitled to one copy

with as little delay as possible. All commun MRS. M. L. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

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